REGISTERED No. 6.—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,357—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	*In Arrear.*
For Annum ..... Rs. 48	For Annum ..... Rs. 60
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion ..... Rs.	5 0
Second do.	2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences: each—two rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY TO ALGIERS, LISBON & LONDON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) S. S. BURMAH will leave Bombay, 26th November, for ADEN, where she will connect with the same Company's Steamer PATNA due from Aden 30th November. Passengers can be booked through from Bombay for above ports at the following rates of passage money:—

	First Class.	Second Class.
ALGIERS	Rs. 400	Rs. 266
LISBON	„ 450	„ 300
LONDON	„ 494	„ 323

Patna is due at ALGIERS, 18th December, 1878.
LISBON, 21st „
LONDON, 26th „

The vessels carry a surgeon.

For freight or passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th October 1878. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ADEN, ZANZIBAR, NOSSI-BEH, COMORO AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S S. S. BURMAH will leave BOMBAY for above ports, 26th November 1878.

For freight or passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th October 1878. Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with the Government, will despatch the S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,632 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, R.N.R. on SATURDAY, the 16th November 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatnam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on THURSDAY, the 14th November 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 14th November 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 129 H.P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on MONDAY, the 18th November 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Diu, Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvi both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

PILGRIMAGE TO GOA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. ARCOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell from BOMBAY to PANJIM and from PANJIM to BOMBAY TWICE WEEKLY during the months of NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, and JANUARY, commencing on SATURDAY, the 9th November 1878.

The above Steamer will leave Bombay at 10 a.m. every SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, and will leave PANJIM at 4 p.m. every SUNDAY and THURSDAY.

The Steamers to be employed will leave from abreast of Carnac Bunder, Bombay, and will proceed right up to Panjim.

Deck passage hence to Panjim Rs. 4.

For passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st November 1878. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 210	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wine.
Suez	260	220	60	
Port Said	280	240	80	
Jaffa	400	360	120	
Beyrout	425	320	125	
Cyprus	450	330	130	
Messina	560	340	140	Without Wine.
Naples	560	340	140	
Leghorn	560	340	140	
Genoa	560	340	140	
Marseilles	650	350	145	

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st January 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Nov., 1878.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE.—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

P. & O. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. ANGLIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s) VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perkins	18th Nov.
— BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	25th do.
(s) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	2nd Dec.
— SURAT	3161	530	G. C. Burne	9th do.
(s) KAISAR-I-HIND	4200	700	R. Methven	16th do.
— TRAVANCORE ..	1903	350	W. Barratt	23rd do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th Nov.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman ..	6th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots at Cumballa Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 19th November, and the following days at 6-30 a. m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a valuable collection of large plants in tubs and pots comprising forms, crotons, bignonias, antigonons, branafoisias, coleus, bugainvillaea, hoyas, clerodendrons, talaunias, passifloras, stephanotis, poivr-as, roses, tuberoses, zygocolinum, &c., &c., the property of Thomas Bromley, Esq, changing residence.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished blackwood household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany semi-grand piano (nearly new) by Broadwood, one English built four seated open carriage by Robert Ness, one miniature glass fronted brougham by Robert Ness, a pair of fast trotting grey Arab horses, one grey Arab brougham horse, sets of single and double harness, &c., at Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th Nov., at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementione l place the valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, piano, horses, carriages, &c., the property of W. Gordon, Esq., the same comprises plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, plated ware such as cruet and pickle stands, tea urn, ice pitcher, breakfast companions, a set of spoons and forks, 12 pair dessert knives and forks in case, cutlery by "Mappin Brothers," a double-barrelled breech-loading gun by "T. Woodward," handsome well-seasoned French-polished furniture, such as a set of dining-table 5 pieces, sideboard, dining room chairs, whatnots, table-lamps, handsome pier, card, sofa, and side tables, tete-a-tete couch, easy and reclining chairs, rosewood conversation sofas, a mahogany semigrand pianoforte by "John Broadwood and Sons," four-light hanging argand lamp, ornament stands, Brussel's carpet, rich China vases and table ornaments, iron four-post bedstead, cleopatra couches, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, towel horses, books, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

At 2 P. M.

1 English-built four-seated open carriage by "Robert Ness."
1 English-built brougham by "Robert Ness."
1 Pair young fast-trotting grey Arab horses, rising six.
1 Grey Arab horse single and double harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COMBS.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Messrs. Sawyer and Co. and Mr. Essa Jumunall.

E.J.—5-6-2 Cases "dressing and other combs."

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and procelain ware, &c., &c., at No. 6, Grant Building, Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, &c., the property of P. Vaccinio, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and Handsome French Polished and Richly Carved Blackwood and Teakwood Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a sweet-toned Mahogany Grand Pianoforte, by Richard Lipp, an English built four-seated open carriage, a single-seated Brougham, a pair of black Australian Horses, sets of single and double Harness, &c., at Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th November, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated glass and porcelainwares, carriages, horses, &c., the property of H. Branson, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome blackwood French polished carved household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, gilt large pier glass, &c., &c., at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome blackwood French polished household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, &c., the property of Major Ferrean. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th November 1878.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KOOMBARWADA, 2ND STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Hureechund Babujee, under the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 28th April 1873, and on account and at the risk of Ramjee Sunbhujee Surway, the mortgagor, the undermentioned landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, in the condition in which it is at present situate, in the subdistrict of Mazagon at Koombarwada, 2nd Street, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2774 and assessed under No. 65, containing by admeasurement about 138 8-9 square yards, and bounded on the east by the sweepers passage, on the west by the said Koombarwada Street, on the north by the house of Jairam Sivjee, and on the south by the house of Ramjee Gungajee Mayekur.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th November 1878.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE of Japanese real and original old Bronze curiosities.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. specially draw the attention of European gentlemen that they have received a collection of real and very old Japanese bronze curiosities suitable for sending Home, and will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 P.M., consisting as follows:

Tortoise, cocks, ostrich, rabbits, rhinoceros, stag, bullock, buffalo, elephant, peacock, fire basin, hermit, friar, trees, ornaments, &c., and 1 about 3 feet high flower vase, and 3 about same size supposed to be fumigation vases.

Also a collection of Japanese lacquered goods consisting of trays, paper boxes, cigar boxes and cases, tea caddy, sets of trays and boxes, cabinets, soap boxes, &c., &c.

The above all bronze ornaments are specially made for fumigation.

The property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th November 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Municipal Workshop's compound, Boree Bunder, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, a large stock of unserviceable stores consisting of gas hurricane lamps, lanterns, brass cocks, iron and wooden ladders, iron rail pieces, iron galvanized corrugated pieces, lorry, hand weighing machine, garden racks, galvanized buckets, and lots of hardware, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th November 1878.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

SOUND and RICH, fit for a PRINCE'S TABLE.

Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1879,

At the usual cheap rates.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES

Of every description

IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.

Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. FLOWER'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

FROM 1st December, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, at present in the occupation of J. M. Grigor, Esq. Rent Rs. 125.

A BUNGALOW on the Ridge at Malabar Hill, vacated by J. A. Cassels, Esq. Rent very moderate.

A BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of J. B. Birch, Esq. Rent Rs. 100.

A BUNGALOW on the Ridge at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of G. Manson, Esq. Rent Rs. 150.

NINE other BUNGALOWS at Malabar Hill. Rents from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300.

A Commodious Upper-Storied BUNGALOW at Cumballa, vacated by Captain Dixon. Rent moderate.

THREE BUNGALOWS at Breach Candy. Rents Rs. 100, 250 and 250.

"DERWENT HOUSE" at Byculla. Rent Rs. 80.

A BUNGALOW on the Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, vacated by George Gahagan, Esq. Rent Rs. 85.

A Commodious Upper-Storied HOUSE in Love Lane, Byculla, known as the "Diocesan School House." Rent moderate.

A small BUNGALOW in Love Lane, Byculla. Rent Rs. 40.

A BUNGALOW at Grant Road, near the Railway Station. Rent Rs. 110.

THREE BUNGALOWS in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 70, 100 and 175.

The lower part of a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 80.

EXTENSIVE PREMISES at Girgaum, lately Messrs. Collett and Co.'s Coach Factory.

A BUNGALOW at Chinchpoogly. Rent Rs. 100.

A BUNGALOW at Parel. Rent Rs. 100.

OFFICES in Rampart Row, lately in the occupation of Messrs. George Lockhart and Co. Rent moderate.

An entire HOUSE in Rampart Row, lately in the occupation of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company. Rent moderate.

An OFFICE in Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House, lately in the occupation of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company. Rent very moderate.

Commodious and airy PREMISES above Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co.'s Offices in Elphinstone Circle. Rent moderate.

OFFICES in Dean Lane, lately in the occupation of Messrs. Cotts, Palmer and Co. Rent Rs. 75.

TWO OFFICES in Rampart Row. Rent Rs. 225 each.

An OFFICE in Hornby Row for Rs. 100.

THREE OFFICES in Meadow Street. Rents Rs. 40, 45 and 60.

An OFFICE in Church Gate Street. Rent Rs. 40.

TWO OFFICES in Apollo Street. Rent for each Rs. 100.

An OFFICE in Forbes Street. Rent Rs. 70.

ELEVEN RESIDENCES in the Fort. Rent from Rs. 40 to Rs. 250.

For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
HOUSE AGENT,
4, HUMMUM STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the MASTER or OWNERS of the S. S. MARINA, now lying in Harbour, WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT or DEBTS contracted by any member of the said ship's crew.

R. RAMSEY, Master.

DHOND AND MANMAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to previous advertisement, NOTICE is hereby given, that a MIXED TRAIN will RUN DAILY on and from the 15th instant, as under:—

DOWN.		UP.	
Dhond	Dep. 6-0 a.m.	Manmad	Dep. 7-30 a.m.
Ahmednagar ..	Arr. 9-35 a.m.	Ahmednagar ..	Arr. 2-40 p.m.
Ditto	Dep. 10-0 a.m.	Ditto	Dep. 3-10 p.m.
Manmad	Arr. 4-50 p.m.	Dhond	Arr. 6-40 p.m.

Refreshments will be provided at Ahmednagar, and there are dak bungalows in the vicinity of the stations at Dhond and Manmad.

For further information see public Time Bills exhibited at stations. Particulars regarding rates, &c., can be obtained at the stations, or from the Undersigned.

W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent, Dhond and Manmad State Railway
Ahmednagar, 11th November 1878.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE ACTING AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of an OVER-BRIDGE to carry the Mazagon Road over the G. I. P. Railway at or near Mazagon, Bombay.

Plans, specification and conditions of contract may be inspected at my office on and after the 18th instant, where also Forms of Tender may be obtained on application.

Tenders on those Forms only, endorsed "Tender for Overbridge at Mazagon," addressed to the Acting Agent G. I. P. Railway Company, will be received at his office up till noon of the 25th instant.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless it is accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WILSON BELL,
Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, November 1878.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1879, OF ALL SHAPES AND SIZES.

COOPER & COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,
A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF
XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS
FROM
THOMAS DE LA RUE & Co.;
MARCUS WARD & Co.,
GOODALL AND SON,
EUGENE RIMMEL,
&c. &c.
BY
COOPER AND CO.,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS,
(Prize Medal, 1873.)
Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY
D. S. KEMP & Co.,

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE; at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts.
Do. do	„ 16	per case of 2 doz. pints.
Les Canons	„ 18	per doz Qts.
Do. do	„ 20	per case of 2 doz. pints.
Chateau Leoville	„ 20	per doz. Qts.
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24	„

HOCKS:—From G. M. Pabst's Sohn, Mainz-e.

Geisenheimer	„ 20	per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	„ 24	„
Steinwein	„ 24	„
Hochheimer	„ 30	„
Rudesheimer	„ 30	„
Marcobrunner	„ 35	„

LIQUEUR:—

Maraschino di Zara	„ 30	do. large bot.
Do. do	„ 32	per 2 doz pints

CHAMPAGNE:—

Eugène Cliequot Reims	„ 40	per doz. qts.
Do. do.	„ 44	per case of 2 doz. pints.
Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole*	Rs. 50	per doz. Qts.
F. W. Giesler & Co.'s *Champagne*	Rs. 53	per doz. Qts.
„ „ „	„ 55	percase 2 doz. pints.

BRANDY:—

Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 18	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	„ 20	p. case 2 doz. flasks.
Do. do. * Star Cognac	„ 20	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	„ 22	p. case 2 doz. flasks.
Muller Frère's Cognac	„ 18	per doz. Qts.
Fromy and Rogée's well known *** Stars ..	„ 27	„
FINEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS	„ 25	per doz.
MARSALA	„ 15	„

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 13th November 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

G. P. R. VOLUNTEERS.—A QUADRILLE PARTY in connection with the above, in their Hall at Byculla, on the 15th. Admission Re. 1.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ATHLETIC SPORTS.—The Committee are requested to meet at Head Quarters on FRIDAY, 15th instant, at five p. m.

THE SALE of Mr. BROMLEY'S PLANTS at Cumballa Hill is POSTPONED till TUESDAY, the 19th instant, and following days, at 6-30 a.m.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Gold Alberts, Victorias and Signet RINGS in new patterns, at almost English prices. D. FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, 30, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE Sophia Lodge, containing 14 large and small rooms, a detached Bungalow and a large number of out-buildings, Compound about 5 acres, suitable for a large Family or Private Hotel, 10 minutes walk from Lanowlee Railway Station. Apply by letter to D., Post Office, Lanowlee.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

HAMS, just imported, 14 Annas per lb., at FRASER'S, 22, Apollo Street.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
JEWELLERS, &c.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department of the Company's extensive business receives special care and attention from the management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

BRACELETS,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds, Carbuncles, Pearls, &c.
From Rs. 100 to Rs. 500.
Plain Gold,
From Rs. 80 to Rs. 150.

BROOHES,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Rubies, Torquoise, Pearls, &c,
From Rs. 58 to Rs. 75.
In Plain Gold,
For Morning Wear,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.

EARRINGS,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, Carbuncles, and Coral.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 200.
Plain Gold,
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 50.

LOCKETS,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, Opals, &c., &c.
From Rs. 40 to Rs. 400.
Plain or Engraved Gold,
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 120.

NECKLETS,
Of the newest patterns, viz., Chain, Rope, Snake, and the new Flexible, &c., &c.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 140.

WATCH CHAINS,
Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert, of the newest designs.
Also Cable, Fetter, Alma Fetter, &c., &c.
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 120.

CHARMS.
Masonic Charms.
From Rs. 11 to Rs. 45.
Ordinary Trinket Charms.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 70.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES.
Spiral Spring and Telescope, in a variety of handsome designs, Chased, Plain or Engraved.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 80.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS,
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 250.

"ENGAGED" RING,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 200.

"GUARD" RINGS,
Neatly Engraved,
From Rs. 14 to Rs. 25.

WEDDING RINGS,
"Victoria" and "Alexandra,"
From Rs. 13 to Rs. 22-8.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
Snake Rings, Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds and Rub
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 125.
Signet Rings with Sardonyx, Onyx, Lapis Lazuli, &c.
From Rs. 32 to Rs. 90.
Jewelled Rings,
From Rs. 120 to Rs. 1,600.

SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS,
Plain, Gold, or Jewelled.
In Morocco cases, containing each
1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links,

BREAST STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three,
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 150.

COLLAR STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
From Rs. 7 to Rs. 12.

SLEEVE LINKS & SOLITAIRES,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, at per pair,
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 36.

SCARF PINS,
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled,
From Rs. 32 to Rs. 100.

SCARF RINGS,
A variety of pretty patterns,
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 65.

FULL-SUITES,
Consisting of
BRACELET, BROOCH AND EARRINGS;
Plain Gold or Jewelled,
From Rs. 160 to Rs. 650.

DEMI-SUITES,
Consisting of
BROOCH AND EARRINGS;
Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds, Pearls, Torquoise, &c.
From Rs. 135 to Rs. 200.
Plain Gold;
From Rs. 120.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO LADIES.

MRS. MEDLEY begs to return her sincere thanks to the Ladies of Bombay and Out-stations for their kind support accorded to her during the time she has been in business in Bombay; the encouragement she has received has induced her to increase her stock, so as to meet the requirements of her Lady customers, and she trusts by strict attention to all orders entrusted to her to still merit the patronage already extended to her.

Mrs. Medley takes this opportunity of informing her customers that she has just unpacked a consignment of new goods from Paris and London, consisting of

Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, French Boots, Ladies' Leather Belts. Ball Dresses, Mitts, Dress Holders, Fan Girdles, etc., etc.

Mrs. M. respectfully invites her Lady customers to inspect her New Stock of French Cambric Prints warranted fast colors.

The whole of the new goods are now on view, and marked at very low prices.

N. B.—Ladies' Straw Hats and Bonnets cleaned, dyed, and altered equal to new, by

MRS. MEDLEY,
LADIES' OUT-FITTER,
34, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE just received and opened their COLD SEASON STOCK, and each Department of their Establishment is now filled with the newest and best GOODS obtainable from the Home Markets.

In the **Tailoring Department** New FANCY COATINGS, new ANGOLA TROUSERINGS and SUITINGS.

In the **Shirt Department** New Prints, new OXFORD CLOTHS, new WOVE FLANNELS, &c.

In the **Hat Department** New FELT HATS of superior quality and lightness in all the reliable colours.

In the **Hosiery Department** New Fancy Cotton, Angola, and Knit half Hose.

In the **Fancy Department** a splendid assortment of the Newest Fancy Ties in all shapes.

A. & L. politely invite an inspection of the above.

THE TRAVELLER'S KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS.

IN ORDINARY TO H. E. THE VICEROY, THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, AND BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

SCENT BOTTLES.
SCENT BOTTLES WITH VINAIGRETTE.

The Registered "Champagne" Scent Bottle.
Dark Glass Body with Silver or Silver-gilt Mounts.
An exact imitation in miniature of a real Champagne Bottle.
With or without Vinaigrette at bottom. Prices from Rs. 48 to Rs. 70 each.

The Union Scent Bottles.
For Perfume at one end and Aromatic Vinegar or Salts at the other.
Very fashionable and convenient to hold in the hand.
The Mounts are of Solid Silver, Engraved or Chased, and richly gilt all over with Gold.
The Glass Body of the Bottle may be of Flint, i. e., Transparent Colourless Glass, or of the following beautiful Colours: Ruby,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12TH, 1878.

Consols have advanced from 95½ to 95⅝ and French Rentes remain unchanged at 112½. The quotations for Enfaced Rupee Paper are unaltered.

In the London General Produce Markets Linseed is dull, at a decline of 3d. in Calcutta and 6d. per quarter in Bombay descriptions. Rapeseed is also dull at previous rates. The tone of the Wheat Market is quieter, but prices are unchanged.

The Market for Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday was sluggish, and Cotton in Liverpool quiet but unchanged, the reported sales amounted to 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. The New York telegrams report a decline of 16 cents. per lb in Futures, the quotations now being for Mid.-Uplands ready 9⅜ and for February delivery 9⅛ cents. per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports to date compare with the past two seasons as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Two days' Receipts	33,000	54,000	54,000
Total since 1st Sept	1,244,000	1,011,000	1,304,000

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 50¼d. per oz. which is slightly firmer than the previous day's quotation, but we do not hear that private telegrams report any improvement in the demand for the Metal.

Sterling Exchange here to-day has been quite unchanged at yesterday's rates with a very quiet feeling, and a general indisposition both on the part of buyers and sellers to operate. If the Council Bills are allotted to-morrow, we shall no doubt have not only increased steadiness in rates, but more disposition generally to enter into business transactions. The state of uncertainty respecting Exchange, and the course which Government will adopt with regard to Council Drafts, have much to do with the present state of depression in trade, and when this uncertainty is once removed, no doubt a better feeling will quickly follow.

Our to-day's quotations are:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 11-32d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 7 29-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7⅞d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
France, 3 ,, ,,	2 11.	,,

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at ¼ per cent premium for Demand Drafts and ½ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight Bills.

Government Paper is slightly weaker, and at our quotations there are sellers, viz.—Fours, Rs. 94½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94; and New Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99½ to 99 15-16.

The Share Market has been slow with very little doing, and prices have undergone little alteration. Banks are unchanged. In Land Companies the only change is an advance of Rs. 5 in Colabas. Press Companies are unchanged. In Spinning and Weaving Companies Dhurrumsey have declined Rs. 5, but Flemings have advanced Rs. 5, Hindustan Rs. 10, Jewraj Balloo Rs. 5, Khatow Mucconjee Rs. 10, and Nursey Rs. 5. In Miscellaneous Shares the only alteration is an advance of Rs. 10 in Bombay Burmah Trading Company.

Cotton continues very dull at yesterday's rates. The Mills are still almost the only buyers of Old Cotton, and in New there is nothing doing, but quotations are nominally unchanged.

Seeds are unaltered all round. For Linseed there is little enquiry, but there are sellers of ready lots at Rs. 6-11, and of New for March delivery Rs. 6-1 per cwt. without attracting buyers. Rapeseed is still dull of sale at Rs. 6 for Brown and Rs. 7 per cwt. for Yellow Cawnpore.

Piece Goods keep very quiet but steady, and although the demand is so moderate, prices are fairly maintained. The circulars by the China Mail which arrived to-day report that Bombay Yarn had been sold during the fortnight to the extent of 1,807 bales, Nos. 10 to 20. For Nos. 10 and 12 the demand had been active, owing to an unusually limited supply by the previous English Mail, and an allowance of $ 2 to 3 had in consequence taken place. Nos. 14 to 18 were unchanged, while for No. 20 the Market about $1 under previous quotations.

In Freights the same state of dulness prevails, which has characterised the market for so long. The rate for Liverpool is still 7s. 6d. to 10s. per ton for Seed and Measurement, with scarcely any cargo offering. For sailing ships there is still no enquiry, but we hear of an advance of 2s. 6d. per ton in Calcutta, and if that market improves it will no doubt relieve us of some of our superfluous tonnage.

Coals are steady. The only sale that has come to our notice is of a little lot of Ryhope West Hartley alongside ship in harbour at Rs. 20¾ per ton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.c.	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do	7374
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 do	7014
Bank of Madras	80,000	250	all	10 do	689
National Bank of India	37,200	£20 £12-14		6 do	107

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.c*	885
Fraze Land and Flat Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. a.	120
Masagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	880
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	5,000	1,400	all	15 p.a.	215xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	..	£20 21 5-8	p. ct	300
Do. New £20 Shares	..	..	£20 13 1-16	do	26
Ditto	..	..	£20 6 3-8	do	72
Ditto	..	..	£20 21 1-2	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	..	£18 19 6-15	do	250

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co	500	2,500	150	p.a.	1,100	
Allum Co., Karachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	10007	
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 p.c.	500	
Apollo Press Co	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	580	
Bellasy Press Co	175	1,000	all	20	620	
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.a	450	
Indian Press Co	1,000	250	all	14 do	110	
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	66	
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	500	
Colaba Press Co	500	1,000	all	30 do	550	
Dholtera Ld. and G. Co	600	300	all	15 do	300 xd.	
East India Press Co	352	1,000	all	100 do	920	
Fort Press Co	50	5,000	1,250	50 do	1,100	
Gordhun Press Co	300	500	all	70 do	1,000	
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co	1,125	400	..	350	30 do	280
Prince of W. Press	120	..	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co	600	500	all	25 do	320	
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	400	
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,225	
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	600	
Volkart's United Press Co	50	1,000	1,000	25 p.a.	600 xd.	

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.a.	280
Alliance Mill Co	250	1,000	50	5 p.a.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,730
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	40,000	100	100	2 p.ct	88
Bhownaggur M. and P. Company	200	2,000	all	40 p.a.	1,250
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	all	35 p.a*	990
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.a*	180
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	30 p.a.	42
Colaba S. and W. Co	900	1,000	all	25 p.a*	660
Coorla S. and W. Co	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a*	975
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	30 p. a.	600 xd.
Dhurumsey Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	35 p.a*	725
Empress S. and W. Co	2,500	500	all	400	730
Fleming S. and W. Co	3,750	500	all	40 p.a*	415
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.a*	1,090
Hindustan S. & W. Co	875	1,000	all	30 p.a.	970
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	770
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.a.	895
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.a*	950
K. Mucconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.a*	800
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	700
Madras U. Spinning	300	1,000	all	70 p.a*	1,300
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co	30,000	50	50	..	27
Mandvie S. and W. Co	1,200	500	all	25p.a*	340
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.a*	1,280
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.a*	1,170 xd.
Managon S. and W. Co	2,000	5,000	..	..	235
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	35 p.	870
Nerlad S. and W. Co	400	1,000	all	..	225
Ocil Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	600	2,000	all	..	425
Nursey S. and W. Co	2,500	400	all	10 p.a*	365
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.a*	730
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,000
Sassoon S. & W. Co	1,500	1,000	all	25 pa.	980
Bounderdas Spinning	680	1,000	all	75 p.a.	730
Do do. Shares	400	1,000	250	125 p.a.	185
Shahapore S. and W. Co	1,000	1,000	all	20 p.a.	940
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p.a.	700

* Per Share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	,500	1874	p.a	2,010
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	150	10,000	2,000	250	p. a.	3,100 xd.
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½	p. ct	68
Bombay Saw Mills Co	600	1,000	all	60	p.a.	600
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld	550	500	500	36	p. a.	220
Malabar Company, Ld	1,150	200	100	7½	p. ct	50
Mechanical Buildings Co	1,000	500	all		p. a.	15 xd.
Prince of Wales' Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,900	75	p. a.	1,050
Treacher and Co	1,000	500	all	662	p.a.	665
Vicgas Patent Slip Co	3,000	250	all	6	p. ct	28

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The barque Belle Flower, 374 tons, Captain J. H. Gibbins, will sail to-day for Colombo and Coast in ballast.

The s. s. Oosun, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo, three first class and 120 deck passengers.

The ship S. F. Hemery, 952 tons, Captain G. Waterhouse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 17th July, with a cargo of 1,450 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The barque Isabella, 269 tons, Captain M. Pelvedeau, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Mauritius 2nd Oct. with a cargo of 5,010 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Adam Esmail.

The barque Father Salem, 618 tons, Captain A. McDermott, which arrived in harbour on the 11th inst., from Mauritius 28th Sept., brought a cargo of 6,011 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Noor Momed.

The B. I. S. N. Co., s. s. Rajpootana, 1,312 tons, Captain J. T. Lewis, arrived in harbour on the 11th inst. from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. Brown, 48th Regt., 36 rank and file, and 33 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Venetia, 1,728 tons, Captain C. J. Perrins, arrived in harbour yesterday, from China, with the China Mails, and the following passengers:—From Hongkong to Bombay: Mr. Rose. From Hongkong to Southampton: Asst. Commt. officer Kernaghan. From Singapore to Bombay: Mr. O. Beign and three natives. From Singapore to Brindisi: Dr. J. H. Little. From Galle to Bombay: Major Durand, Mr. and Mrs. S. Sassoon, and Mrs. W. Coyn, From Gisneig to Venice: Mr. L. Pelly.

She brought the following cargo—From Hongkong—752 packages preserves, 4,498 bags sugar, 9,141 packages china ware, 64 packages piecegoods, 423 chests tea, 1,596 cases cassia, 125 packages sundries, 13 cases gallnuts, 25 packages aniseed, 10 cases mussel, 2,287 packages sugar candy, 318 packages silk, 44 cases crackers, 130 cases umbrellas, 89 cases glass bangles and beads, 14 cases paper, 120 cases bangles, 20 chests silkwaste, 156 boxes specie, 749 cases cassia and tea, 5 cases beads, 3 cases tinleaves, 15 bundles mattings, 7 bundles E. teeth, 2 boxes white copper, 10 cases vermillion, 9 boxes gold leaves, 1 box rupees, 4 boxes gold, and 1 case goldchain. From Penang.—125 slabs tin. From Singapore.—172 bags sago, 6 cases mace, 11 cases kayaputtee oil, 6 cases cigars, 2 packages piecegoods, 61 chests silk, 33 bundles E. teeth, 3 slabs tin, 3 bundles garrowood, 36 packages chinapowder, 94 packages coffee, 9 packages aniseed, 6 packages assafœtida, and 6 packages tea. From Shanghai.—98 chests silk, 439 packages tea, and 1 box piece goods.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Teheran, 1,671 tons, Captain A. H. Johnson, sailed yesterday for China, with a cargo of 2,058 bales twist, 830 bales cotton, 1,643 chests opium, and general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Galle. Mr. W. F. England. For Hongkong. Mr. J. de R. Dziezaski.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
11	Rajpootana (s)	Lewis	Calcutta, Oct 19.
12	Venetia (s)	Perrins	Shanghai, Oct 18.
	S. F. Hersey	Waterhouse	Liverpool, July 17.
	Isabella	Paivadeau	Mauritius, Oct 2.
	Jane Law	McFarlen	Cardiff, July 17.
	Trinacria (s)	Hutchison	Jeddah, Nov 1.
	Ophir	Miles	Mauritius, Oct 17.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
12	Byculla (s)	Mason	Calcutta.
	Lalla	Vance	Cellao.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.
	Teheran (s)	Johnson	China.

The barque Belle Flower, Gibbins, to Coast and Colombo, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Rajpootana, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Venetia, to Southampton.
Steamer Bakhora, to Aden and Suez.

DAILY IMPORTS.—November 12.

From Liverpool.

Branksome Hall s—2 cases bacon, James Pearse; 100 cases stout, Jamsetjee Framjee; 552 bundles hoop iron, Megjee Gomjeey.

From London.

Sussex—7 cases earthenware, Gangjee Poonja: 52 cases glassware, Jaffer Rehimtoola: 20 cases writing paper, Ritchie, Stewart and Co: 250 cases candles, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
India s—30 cases zingerwine, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Bokhara s—41 cases oilmans-tore and 1 case bacon, Bolton and Co: 80 cases candles, Kalidas Roychund.
Dragon—395 cases window glass, Hassumally Lallmeya: 2 packages earthenware, Gangjee Poonja.
Avondale s—62 casks beer, and 25 cases whiskey, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Malodale s—15 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Australia s—5 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

From Aden.

Vorwaerts s—651 cases kerosine oil, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 12.

For Liverpool.

India s—45 cwts cambaystone, G R Purvis and Son; 31 bales cotton waste, Abramavitz and Co; 26 bales cotton waste, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co; 59 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 55 bales gunny bags, Lyon and Co.

For Trieste.

Vorwaerts s—30 cwts coffee, Esaac Salloon; 376 casks coffee and 559 bales cotton, B I S N Co.

For Constantinople.

Vorwaerts s—3 cwts cardamoms, 15 cwts myrabollams, and 16½ cwts turmeric, Esaac Salloon.

For Hongkong.

Teheran s—1 box real pearls, Ebram Noordin and Co; 164 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 20 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 41 chests opium, Nurses Kessowjee and Co.

For Shanghai.

Teheran s—2 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 65 chests opium, Tata and Co; 12 chests opium, Gooljee Shingance; 18 chests opium, Mumlall Vurujlall; 314 chests opium, M S Gubbay; 12 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 11th November 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·872
Temperature of the Air	82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·4
Dew Point	74·2
Relative humidity of Air	·773
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·2
General Direction of Wind	N, NE, NNE, N, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	210

Notice:—For a few days, commencing from Wednesday the 13th Novr., the Harbour Clock will not be under control from the Government Observatory, and must not be used for rating of ships' chronometers. The Time Ball will, as usual, be dropped at 1 p. m.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 12.

Eades, Surg Major, on sick leave, from Morar.
Trevor, Major, 11th Bombay N I, on sick leave, from Nusserabad.

DEPARTURES.—November 11.

Jacob, Major, Staff, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

November 12.

Stewart, Captain, 3rd Cavalry, to join, to Aurungabad.
Johnstone, Captain, 2-16th Regt, to join, to Secundrabad.
Bevan, Lieut. R A, to join, to Secundrabad.
Preston, Major, 4th Madras N I, to join, to Secundrabad.
Forsyth, Major, 11th Bombay N I, on duty, to Poona.
Warden, 2nd Lieut, 13th Lt Cavalry, on duty, to Bellary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 9.)

Simla, 29th October 1878.

Mr G Pettitt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Lahore Command, Military Works.
Second Steam Shaw R. E. Supervisor, is posted to the Sirhind Command, Military Works.
Mr T Burrell, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Open Line Ballar and Neemuch State Railways, to the Neemuch State Railway, Construction Establishment.
Mr James, Accountant, office of Examiner of Accounts, is granted two months and fifteen days' privilege leave from 4th November.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, November 8.

It is notified for general information that the Government of India have been pleased to sanction free passages to England in Her Majesty's Indian troopships, being granted under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to the families of those officers whose regiments or batteries were destined to proceed home during the present trooping season, but which have been detained in India in consequence of the state of affairs on the North-West Frontier. These families will also receive free passage to Bombay by rail. If after the above families have been provided for, accommodation is still available in the troopships, passage will be granted to the families of those officers of the British and Indian services who have been ordered on active service. These families, however, will not be allowed free passage to Bombay by rail. In both cases the usual deduction for messing will be made.

Brigadier General W Roberts is transferred from command of the Presidency to the Pehlcund district, on being relieved by Major General J Ross, c.b.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to appoint Lieut Colonel C H Bergman, Wing Commander, 16th N I, to the charge of the depot of that corps at Mooltan, during its absence on field service, or until further orders.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—54th Regt—Lieut Hickman to be Interpreter, vice Dury, promoted.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Nov. 7.)

Mr S S Thorburn, Settlement Officer, Bannu, has obtained two years' furlough to Europe.

Surgeon Sanders is appointed Civil Surgeon of Dera Ghazi Khan, in addition to his other duties.

Surgeon Rookey is appointed Civil Surgeon of Abbottabad, in addition to his other duties.

Surgeon Doyle is appointed Civil Surgeon of Mardan, in addition to his other duties.

Mr A Brandreth, Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division, has obtained furlough to Europe for eleven months and four days.

Mr E L Cappel, Assistant Commissioner, is posted to the Lahore District.

Mr Dames, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.

Mr D G Barkley is appointed to officiate as Additional Commissioner of the Jullundur and Umballa Divisions.

His Honor the Lieut-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr Barkley to be an Additional Sessions Judge, and directs him to act in the Jullundur and Umballa Divisions.

Mr Lepel Griffin, Officiating Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* the Hon'ble T H Thornton, D C L, C S I.

The Hon'ble the Lieut-Governor is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr Homan, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade, sub-tantively promoted, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr E L Bamfield, deceased. Mr Close, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, to be an Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade, substantively promoted, vice Mr Homan.

CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.....17th Nov., 10h. 49·3m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 13	.....	6 8	5 21	1 0 m	7 4 m
				1 43 m	7 41 m
Th. 14	English Mail expected.	6 8	5 20	1 14 a	7 32 a
				2 18 m	8 22 m
Fri. 15	.....	6 9	5 20	2 20 a	8 19 a
				3 7 m	9 15 m
Sat. 16	.....	6 10	5 20	2 54 a	9 8 a
				3 56 m	10 16 m
Sun. 17	22d Sunday after Trinity	6 10	5 20	4 3 a	10 11 a
				4 53 m	11 32 a
Mon. 18	.....	6 11	5 20	5 26 a	11 29 a
				5 59 m	0 35 a
Tues. 19	.....	6 11	5 20	6 38 a	.....

NOTICE.

IN ANSWER TO NUMEROUS ENQUIRIES

MESSRS. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

Have turned to Bombay and may be consulted at Rampart Row.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family: Standards 1—8 in the Boys School, 1—5 in the Girls School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

Byculla, 3rd Sept.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

FRY—November 10th, at Maidstone, Kent, the wife of A. E. C. Fry, Esq., Eastern Telegraph Department, Aden, of a daughter. (By Telegram).

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Bart—November 11th, at the Fort residence of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, Lady Jamsetjee, of a son and heir.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GEORGE—November 7th, at Ahlygurh, the wife of E. Monson George, C. E., East Indian Railway, of a son.
HARVEY—November 4th, at Mamul Bungalow, near Dalhousie, the wife of John Harvey, Esq., of a son.
PRICE—November 6th, at Mhow, the wife of Surgeon-Major Price, of a son.
THADDEUS—October 22nd, at Ferozepore, the wife of Mr. B. Thaddeus, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DUFFY—HASLAM—October 29th, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Saugor, John Volmer Duffy, Assistant Apothecary, S. M. D., to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late W Haslam, Esq., Lieutenant, Ordnance Department.
LINCOLN—DONLEA—November 1st, at Naini Tal, by the Very Rev. Father Philip, R. C. Chaplain, W. Lincoln, Revenue Survey, to Fanny, eldest daughter of Th. Donlea, Conductor, Commissariat Department.
LESLIE—MARTEN—November 7th, at Umballa, by the Rev. A. W. Irwin, Arthur Neville Heresford Leslie, Public Works Department, to Ellen Adelaide, youngest daughter of Captain Marten, Royal Engineers, Roorkee.

DEATHS.

PALMER.—At Naini Tal, Kate Eleanor Ransford, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Palmer, of Bella Hariyn, aged 11 years, 9 months, and 22 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1878.

While we are confronted with the realities of warlike preparations in India, there is no disguising the fact that people at home are taking the quarrel with Afghanistan very easily. We cannot help suspecting that the English Government is at present engaged in a secret negotiation with Russia for what will be styled a settlement of the North-West Frontier. Lord Beaconsfield, it will be observed, only speaks of that Frontier as "haphazard and unscientific," and he has said nothing to show that he does not agree with Lord Northbrook in thinking the permanent occupation of Quetta would suffice to make it satisfactory. Now, Russia, having created a diversion in Central Asia, is now, in accordance with her usual policy, anxious to withdraw from a situation which might engage her in open hostilities with England; and we have been told within the last few days that Count Schouvaloff, who went lately from Paris to Livadia, has now gone to London to present his letters of recall on being transferred as Ambassador from the English to the French Court, and he will no doubt take advantage of this opportunity to represent in his own insidious fashion what his master's real wishes are respecting Afghanistan. At the same time, we learn from Simla that Shere Ali's Agent, who had been sent to Livadia, is nearing Kabul on his way back; and he no doubt brings the counsel that the Amir should dissemble for the present, as the English appear to be at last in earnest. It is, we fear, more than probable that the weak statesmen who now govern England will be deluded by fair words of this kind, and will make some miserable compromise which will have untouched the power of the Amir of Kabul, who has openly defied and insulted England by admitting a Russian mission to his capital and refusing to receive Sir Neville Chamberlain. The possession of Quetta can do India no good while the Afghan ruler remains hostile and unchastised; but what is more likely than that the authors of the Treaty of Berlin will offer England another "peace with honour," secured by the fact that they have made Quetta the strongest fortress in Central Asia, as they say that Erzeroum is now the strongest fortress in Asiatic Turkey?

Our Special Correspondent's account of the unreadiness for war shown in all military departments is only another argument in support of the proposition—war done by contract. It is really lamentable that a British army can never get under weigh without this inevitable exposure of unpreparedness and "muddle." None the less so because a British fleet is always ready for service at the conventional "moment's notice." Foreigners might observe that this parallel that the British nation is a naval nation, not a military nation, only that they would find it hard to dovetail our glorious military achievements with military weakness. The truth is, that Englishmen do not do justice to their armies. In peace they are accustomed to set the military profession below every other, and it is only when war comes that they awake to the necessity of an army at all. They would fain do without one, or at all events they would be quite content with the fewest number of battalions practicable for review and show purposes, though the consequence is the confusion that always follows on neglect. The present failure of supplies, of carriage, of medical officers, of even such small but important details as water bottles for the troops, may be safely set down to this singular idiosyncracy of Englishmen the world over. They *will* reduce their armies to inefficiency in times of peace, only to roar against mismanagement in times of war. And in India,—the country of all others where so foolish a policy should not be permitted to prevail,—it prevails the most. Witness the favour so long shown the Civil Service in comparison with the Military; witness the indifference exhibited as to the organisation of the Native Army, as if, being good enough for peace purposes, there was no use considering that organisation in connection with war. It is true that India passes current as the Algeria of England, as the great camp of exercise for English regiments, but in effect India is anything but this school. It might be a school, and a valuable one, but circumstances render it only a peculiarly favourable field for Englishmen to practice their anti-military and economical proclivities in.

The theory in India, as in England, seems to be that there is no occasion to prepare for war until it comes. Successive Commanders-in-Chief have attempted to put in a protest against this fallacy by asking for money wherewith to pay the expenses of annual Camps of Exercise. This was all they could do under the circumstances. And every one knows how grudgingly the money was given; how often it was refused on the plea of more important (?) matters requiring any funds available. In this very instance of the Afghan affair, we have good reason to believe that the Commander-in-Chief in India was desirous months and months ago of organising a Camp of Exercise at a strategical point, which would have been in reality an army of observation complete in every detail, but for some reason or other—probably expense—he was over-ruled as Commanders-in-Chief are usually over-ruled in these matters. For it is a popular belief with Englishmen who are not soldiers, that an army can be equipped for service in a week, and further that sufficient for the day is the evil thereof is a most valuable maxim to apply to the art and the conduct of war. We would fain hope that the lesson we are now being painfully taught may teach those responsible for the security of our Indian Empire that procrastination in such matters is the thief of time, but we fear that this lesson, like many others to the same effect, will be thrown away upon people who will not or cannot perceive the necessity of a superior—but more expensive—organisation than we have at present—for war.

Our correspondent speaks of the military arrangements for this campaign being more faulty than those of the campaign of 1839, and we can quite believe it. Twenty years of incessant retrenchment of all things military have done their work, and left departments of the most vital importance to the success of our arms underhanded and inefficient. It was impossible to be always saving money over the Indian Army and at the same time expect that army to be ready at a moment's notice for any, the most arduous, service. We cannot expect to economise transport, commissariat, officers, and troops without impairing mobility, and the long and short of it all is this that we shall now have to pay the piper handsomely for the petty savings we have made. Of course no blame attaches to any one, for it is impossible to fix the responsibility. All that can be done is to trace the culpability back to the source of this and similar misfortunes—and lament it, but for our consolation we have the misadventures of previous wars and campaigns which may almost be considered precedents. At the first there has always been a collapse, as a matter of course. But the natural vigour and courage of Englishmen speedily set things straight, and we must say this for the nation that it is never parsimonious when fairly committed to war. These errors will be rectified in due course. Our armies will be rendered as serviceable as money can make them, but not before time of the greatest value has been wasted, with more money than would have paid for Sir F. Haines's project ten times over. The worst part of the business perhaps is, that time is being wasted still, when time is yet valuable. It is perhaps in the faint hope of the Amir's surrender and Russia's good faith that nothing is being done to provide our armies with reserves of men, and the Native Army, in especial, with reserves of officers. We dislike the *rôle* of a prophet of evil, but there is no shutting the eyes to the fact that this war with the Afghans, which may any day develope into a war with Russia, is a very serious business which can scarcely be conducted to any termination without heavy losses. Our Generals are content to invade Afghanistan, it would seem, with an army of some 20,000 men, all of whom will be taken from the Indian garrison, which will thus be left minus the very flower of its strength. Our Generals know their own business best, and we have nothing to say against their manner of conducting it, but one need not be a soldier to perceive that, if 20,000 are taken from the garrison of India, the remnant of that garrison will be in no position to furnish another 20,000 in reserve. The *Times*, indeed, recommends us to be patient. The reserves will be forthcoming when wanted; but, bearing in mind the delays and unreadiness of the army of invasion in India, we confess to some want of confidence in the promptitude and punctuality of the army of reserve—now in Europe. It would be more satisfactory to learn that some of that army had already left Europe for India than to be advised that patience will see it in good time. We have had about enough of patience—and its fruits.

Then there is the Native Army which is notoriously under-officered and without any reserves from which its very back-bone—the European element—can be drawn. The *Times'* Simla correspondent suggests the superfluous captains and subalterns of British regiments for this service, but the fact is, that these regiments are themselves under-officered. They have few, if any, to spare. Moreover, officers for native troops need to be specially trained for that particular service. The expedient is not one that can be considered altogether satisfactory. The few months of preparation which may be possibly vouchsafed to us ought to be utilised in preparing reserves of officers and men for what may very possibly prove a great war with Russia in both Asia and Europe. But here the old silly story of economy (?) and unpreparedness again steps in. Sooner than incur the charges of 20,000 men and a thousand more officers, Englishmen would risk an Empire. And who is to persuade them to the contrary? That must be a question as troubling to Lord Lytton's Government as to ourselves. Because the truth can no longer be concealed that the Government in India is sorely hampered by the Government at home, and that its powers of persuasion over Downing Street must be reckoned as next to nothing. Patience; says the *Times*, and the *Times* still professes to be the organ of English public opinion. Patience is to do everything for us, and patience, being translated, means only those curious idiosyncracies of Englishmen alluded to above, for leaving everything military in neglect to the last moment, and for then making a prodigious fuss because everything is not ready. We greatly fear that if the army of invasion is backward that of reserve will be more backward still, for the latter has to cross 5,000 miles of sea along with all its other difficulties.

A correspondent writes:—"I have just read your very timely article on the arrangements in connection with the proposed 'Forest Training School.' H. E. the Governor and Mr. Shuttleworth are, however, only following the lead of Mr. Brandis, who induced the Government of India to sanction a similar institution for Bengal. There Lord Lytton gave his consent to the proposal without looking into the figures, and the consequence is that Government have been saddled with an expenditure of about Rs. 2,000 to produce a Forest Ranger who will get at first only Rs. 10 a month. The Bombay arrangements will probably be equally expensive and absurd. Now it cannot be too often repeated that the Forests of Bombay on the whole are not yet a paying concern, that their income has been bolstered up with pickings from Land Revenue in order to pass muster with the Government of India and the public, and that thirty years must elapse before they can pay their own expenses and can afford to squander money in the unnecessary education of their already large and ever-increasing establishment. At present, they are only another huge drag added on to the already overweighted machine of Government. The fact of the matter is, people have gone mad about Forests; and Sir Richard Temple, with his facility for appropriating other men's ideas and his fondness for exploring any new path that may lead to fortune, is as mad as

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE QUETTA COLUMN.

DADUR, Nov. 12.

The present intention of General Biddulph's force is to do nothing until joined by General Stewart's Reserve Force.

The report of movement of troops from Herat on Kandahar appears to be confirmed; but the road from Quetta is unobstructed.

THE PESHAWUR FORCE.

PESHAWUR, Nov. 11.

The detachment of the 22nd from Jamrud has rejoined Head Quarters, and proceeds on Wednesday to relieve the 20th at Doaba Fort.

The regiments of Sir Sam Browne's force are placed at his disposal. Staff daily arriving. Deputy Surgeon General J. Gibbons is appointed principal medical officer.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

AMERICA AND THE HALIFAX AWARD.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

A despatch has been received from Mr. Evarts, American Secretary of State, in which he states that the Halifax Fishery award (which amounted to $5,500,000) was unjust and excessive, and he therefore invites a renewal of the discussion on the subject.

LORD BEACONSFIELD AT GUILDHALL.

Lord Beaconsfield, in his speech at Guildhall on Saturday, characterised the North West frontier of India as haphazard and unscientific, and said that arrangements have been made pointing to its rectification.

SPEECH BY LORD NORTHBROOK.

In a speech made by Lord Northbrook at Winchester yesterday, he deprecated any further advance on Kabul, because it would weaken our frontier, which was at present unassailable. He believes that the rectification of our North-Western frontier will be probably confined to the permanent occupation of Quetta by the British.

FIGHTING AT THE CAPE.

Latest advices from the Cape state that hostilities have been resumed by the Caffres in the Transvaal, and that fighting of a severe nature has taken place.

Consols yesterday closed at 95⅛, being a rise of one-eighth.

PEACEFUL RUSSIAN STATEMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 11.

It is semi-officially stated that Russia adheres to the principles of the Treaty of Berlin, and earnestly desires to maintain the *entente* with England, both in Europe and in Asia.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 11, AFT.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 14th ultimo arrived at Southampton to-day, per P. & O. steamer Khedive.

LONDON, Nov. 11, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been sluggish.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76
4½ per cent. do	80½
3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	112½
Bar Silver	50½
Arrival—Solo.	
Departure—Yarra.	

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Nov. 11, 7-30 P.M.

French Steamer Peiho from Aden arrived.

GALLE, Nov. 12, 11-33 A.M.

H. M. S. Wild Swan left for Trincomallee yesterday.

GENERAL PRIMROSE'S DIVISION.

In addition to the staff appointments to this Division which we published yesterday, we have to mention that Major Burnett has been appointed Brigade Major, and Major Lloyd Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. Lieutenant Hamilton goes as A. D. C. to General Primrose.

THE RUSSIANS AND PERSIA.

SIMLA, Nov. 12.

We hear from Persia, that the Krasnovodsk have returned there, and that General Lomakin, having provided the detachment at Chat with winter supplies and left a battalion at Chikisler, has gone to Tiflis.

THE WYNAAD GOLD FIELDS.

The results already obtained by Mr. Brough Smythe, the well-known Australian Mining Engineer, in investigating gold bearing reefs in Wynaad, are regarded as highly important. In an area of 25 miles by 13 miles, he has found ninety out-crops of ore reef, a thickness of two to four feet, yielding from a few pennyweights to as much as two hundred ounces per ton. Richer stone when broken shows fine, and there is coarse gold with jagged pieces as large as peas. In other reefs there is much stone practically unproductive, but they have yielded from eight, ten, fourteen pennyweights and two to four ounces per ton.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	...Is. 7 11-32d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	...Is. 7 29-32d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	...Is. 7¾.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	...Is. 7 15-16d.	,,
Francs	3 ,, ,,	...2-11.	,,

The Quetta correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs, under date 9th November :—"General Biddulph and Staff reached Quetta this morning. The General was received by the Agent to the Governor-General, with the Brahoi Sirdars and Durani Chiefs and by all officers commanding regiments. There are six native infantry regiments, two mountain batteries, and a regiment of native cavalry at Quetta, and two regiments of native cavalry at Mastang. Everything quiet at Quetta. Half the Kandahar garrison has been removed to Kabul."

We take the following items of Frontier news from the *Civil and Military Gazette* :—The Commissioner of Peshawur, after a visit to headquarters, has returned to Thul. He has been engaged in negociations with the Turi, Zaimukhts, and Kabul Khel Waziris, from none of whom will any opposition be experienced in case of an advance. The Government of India having accepted the offer of the services of the contingents of the Sikh Chiefs, a Brigade is about to be formed of these troops.

The Bank of Bengal has decided to pay Rs. 5,40,000 (or one-third of the Drainage Loan, 27 lakhs) in cash, and the remaining four-fifths in Government paper; and the whole amount is to be deposited with the Bank of Bombay at one-half the usual charges for purchase, deposit, sale, and withdrawal of securities; the interest thereon being drawn half-yearly and the paper sold from time to time as required. The amount of commission on the whole transaction will not exceed Rs. 5,000.

The Secretary of State has approved of the revision effected by the Bombay Government of the settlement in the Jambusar Taluk of the Broach Collectorate.

The Madrasees are talking about forming a Volunteer Artillery Corps in addition to the Madras Volunteer Guards.

The Ceylon Times :—H. M. S. Ruby arrived in Colombo on Wednesday from Trincomalie, with the object, we believe, of taking-in stores and returning to her station in about a week.

The Pioneer :—A dangerous theory is growing up in England, and is supported even by so high an authority as Mr. Wilson in his Resources of Modern Countries, that Indian planters generally make large fortunes simply by extracting handily paid labour from "the ryot," whose circumstances would be much more comfortable if he were left alone. The theory is due to sensational stories told from time to time to English readers in connection with indigo oppression, as well as to the impossibility of any person, however capable, being able to appreciate conditions of eastern life and character if he has not himself lived in the East. It might with equal reason be asserted that the coal trade of England is injurious to that country because a few managers have been proved to ill treat their truck-boys. The real facts of the case are these: No native has yet been found with the administrative and commercial capacity for the successful management of such an undertaking as a tea or indigo concern; either Europeans must manage them or they must be left alone. It is true enough that in the process of development, a number, though perhaps not a very large number of Europeans, have made fortunes, but while they have done so, the industry which they have created has supported an infinitely large number of the native population, whether as labourers, or as food suppliers to labourers, who would otherwise have been an extra burden upon the internal capital of India.

The report on the completion of the Dunkuni drainage works in the Hoogly districts, and the results obtained from them, shows that the reclamation of 6,808 beeghas of land which were previously unfit for cultivation has been effected, and that a further area of 29,928 beeghas has been materially improved. The total value of these improvements is estimated at Rs. 6,38,518, the expenditure incurred on them being only Rs. 4,10,129. The works are also believed to have been beneficial in improving the sanitary condition of the adjoining villages. In remarking on the report the Secretary of State notes "with satisfaction the observation by the Government of Bengal that 'where the people understand the nature and purpose of drainage works Government may look for intelligent advice and co-operation in carrying them out.'"

The writer of "The Week" in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* says :—"I was talking a few days ago to one of the most intelligent of our modern Bengalis, a gentleman who has passed nearly three years in England, when the manner of our sending our ultimatum to the Amir happened to crop up. He was astonished to hear that no messenger was to be sent with it direct to the Amir, as, he said, to the Oriental mind this alone would be considered an insult. But what astonished him still more was the information that one copy of the ultimatum was to be posted at the Amir's Post Office at Peshawur. "What," he exclaimed, "do you really mean to tell me that, when the Amir refuses to hold any communications with your Government, you allow him to keep a post office at Peshawur, through which he can obtain any information as to the movements of your troops ?" I told him that such was the case, when he at once added with a knowing smile, "but then I suppose all the letters that are sent are opened and examined.?" I told him that such was by no means the case, that until war was declared correspondence by post with Cabul was as free as ever, whereupon he exclaimed, "Well, you English are a wonderful race," and I could get nothing further out of him, though it was very evident that he thought us a lot of fools."

The following Imperial Decree has been published at Peking :—"Tso-Tsung-tang reports having delivered to the foreign traders and officials in Kashgaria safe-conducts back to their respective countries, and having admitted certain tribes of Bourouts to the imperial allegiance; he also begs that the Chinese officers who turned against their former Andijan masters and declared for the Chinese flag, may be forgiven the offence of having taken office under the enemy, and be only nominally degraded. Having reduced Kashgaria and Sungaria to submission, Tso-Tsung-tang must do his best to extend our imperial unity by arranging a systematic organization as a sequel to the conquest. The chief, Bay-en-Akhoond, for whose crimes even death is an inadequate punishment, must be caught at once, in vindication of the majesty of the law. He having together with Kuli Beg and Machwang escaped into Russian territory, Tso-Tsung-tang must instruct Lin-kin-tung to take measures for their arrest, and not delay retribution on those hell-fiends longer than can be helped. Let the Foreign Board remonstrate with the Russian Envoy and demand from him the surrender of these men for permit such refuge to regard Russia as an Alsatian refuge. Let the Yourend (? Kivin), Moollah, and the British traders and officials in Yarkund be (as advised) sent home under safe conduct."

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE MONSOON IN MADRAS.

The present month of November is not November as it ought to be. No rain is falling or has fallen, while the temperature reminds one of the months of May and June. The seasons are still out of joint, and an additional misery is added to life in this land, in our being robbed of even the little "cold season" which is ours of right. So far, we are told, the season exhibits the characteristics of the year 1862, when rain persistently, held off till the end of December, and then made up for delay by the most persistently rainy week in the memory of "the oldest inhabitant." We hope we have not to wait six weeks more, as in 1862, before the rains descend and the temperature lowers.

Throughout the Presidency matters meteorological still are out of joint. In one district in the north, Kurnool, there is too much rain. In others in the south there is too little. The Kurnool report for the 26th of October runs as follows :—"The standing dry crops are fair in some parts of the district while heavy rain has injured them in others. Wet crops are good everywhere. Harvest of cumbu, korra, and jonna continues; outturn of cumbu and korra about three-fourths, jonna low. White cholum, cotton, Bengal gram, and wheat are being sown. Heavy rain fell during the early part of the fortnight which did much injury to the standing crop. The rank grass, which has sprung up in black cotton soils in consequence of this rain is much impeding the progress of white cholum cultivation." In Chingleput, Mr. Price says: It is too sanguine. On the 26th ultimo he reported : —"Ploughing, sowing, and planting still actively continue. Harvesting of dry crops in the Principal Division, and of rice and ragi in the Sub-division taluks going on and the outturn is good. The north-east monsoon has commenced to rain in the most decided manner, but the monsoon has not yet broken, although there is every indication of its being at hand. The prospects of the season are extremely good. Rain would help such dry crops as have not yet matured." The Madura report is in these terms :—"The standing dry crops suffer much for want of rain in all the places except Periakulam and Pulney Taluks. The punjah are generally in good condition although in parts of Madura, Melur, and in the two Zemindaries want of rain is felt. Transplantation of nunjah and sowing of punjah are going on in all the taluks." According to the Bellary Collector's report distress will linger yet awhile in that district. The Collector, writing a fortnight ago, said :—"The area cultivated in Bellary and Adoni is much below the average. This arises from want of means on the part of the ryots, and is believed not to be affected by relief measures. The numbers on relief in Adoni are now small comparatively. The outturn in this taluk of the Mungari crop is disappointing. Large flights of locusts have appeared in various parts of the district. The damage done by them is generally not so great as might be expected and has been confined to the crops awaiting harvest. They have been driven off every where after a short stay."—*Madras Times.*

THE BIRD COURT-MARTIAL.

(*From our Special Reporter.*)

BANGALORE, 9th Nov.

COURTS-MARTIAL on British officers for breaches of military discipline, "conduct unworthy an officer and a gentleman" and other offences, are, be it said to the pride of the Indian army, of rare occurrence in this country. It will be remembered what interest the court-martial on Lieutenant Gilbert at Madras some eight years ago for insubordination caused, not only in India, but at Home as well. That hot-headed young officer was cashiered. Since then there have been no courts-martial, of any particular importance, on officers in the Presidency, if we except the recent trial of Major Lane at Kamptee. The court-martial, therefore, on an officer of Major Bird's position possesses considerable interest to the public. Major Bird, who belongs to the Staff Corps, and who commands the Irregular Cavalry, was, for some years, Cantonment Magistrate of Trichinopoly, as well as Honorary Secretary of the Trichinopoly Club. In 1877 the Major went to England on furlough, and during his absence the books of the Club were over-hauled. The result proving highly unsatisfactory, a court of enquiry was held on Major Bird's return, which resulted in the present court-martial on that officer.

The first day of the trial was Saturday last, the Court assembling at 11 a. m. The officers composing the court are : President, Col. Hearn, 15th N. I.; Members—Lieutenant Colonel C. Hodding, 4th N. I., Majors J Godson, 4th N. I., J. H. M. Burnett, 4th N. I., R. P. Pennefather, R. E., Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, J. P. Tabuteau, 28th N. I., A. A. Davidson, H. F. deLoosades, F. Weldon, Staff Corps, J. P. James, and Major W. Livesay, 43rd L. I. Major Austin prosecuted, Major W. H. Hallett appeared as Deputy Judge Advocate.

The order commanding the assembly of the court-martial was then read.

The following charge against the prisoner was read by the Judge Advocate.

CHARGE.

With having, at Trichinopoly, during the years 1876-77, when Captain Henry Wilberforce Bird, of the 6th Regiment, Madras Light Cavalry, behaved in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman in his capacity of Hon. Secretary to the Trichinopoly Club, in the following instances :—

1st Instance.—In having between the 1st January 1876 and 18th April 1877, with intent to defraud, wilfully concealed the fact that he owed the said Club the sum of Rs. 2,171-13-4 on account of his share in the bills from December 1874 to December 1875, inclusive, by omitting to show in the Club accounts that the debt was due and by making over charge of the office of Hon. Secretary of the above Club, without bringing the said debt to the notice of the Club Committee.

2nd Instance.—In having between the 1st March and 18th April 1877, with intent to defraud, made an entry in the Trichinopoly Club Cash Book, falsely representing that he had paid his Club bills in full on 1st March 1877, he well knowing that such entry was false, and that he at that time owed the Trichinopoly Club Rs. 4,047-2-11.

3rd Instance.—In having, on or about the month of July 1876, with intent to defraud, made an entry in the Trichinopoly Club Cash Book, falsely representing that Rs. 500 had been paid in the month of July 1876 to Messrs. Oakes and Co., Madras, in part payment of their bill, he well knowing such entry to be false; and that no such payment was made on account of the Club bill with Messrs. Oakes and Co.

Major Austin then made a statement of the case to the court, in a few words, after which the examination of the witness proceeded.

Mr. Lewis Moore, Madras Civil Service, 1st witness for prosecution, sworn :—I am acquainted with the prisoner before the Court since December 1869. He was Honorary Secretary of the Trichinopoly Club. He took charge in December 1872, and he was formally appointed Secretary at the annual general meeting in April 1874. He continued so till 18th April 1877, when he gave over charge to Mr. Symonds. I took over charge of the Honorary Secretaryship from Mr. Symonds on the 24th May 1877, and continued till same day in July of the same year. I am aware of irregularities in the payment of prisoner's Club bills. He left Trichinopoly just after giving charge to Mr. Symonds, and shortly after he left, the Club Sub-Committee ascertained that he had not paid his Club bills regularly, and also were led to suppose from the examination of the cash books that he owed the Club a considerable amount, on his own account. I hand in letter dated July 1877, Trichinopoly, signed by me. The letter refers generally to Club matters, and contains the following passage. The Sub-Committee ascertained that he had paid his Club bill regularly from the time he was appointed Honorary Secretary to 29th December 1874, but from that date to December he paid nothing. The following entry was found in the cash-book : "Bird's bill in full up to 1st March." The Sub-Committee found that, so far from Major Bird having paid his debt, he owed still on account of his bills at least, Rs. 2,040-1-10. The Sub.-Committee remarked that the amount of prisoner's bills on 1st January 1874 to 1st March 1877 was Rs. 4,891-5-4; that of this sum he paid Rs. 2,951-3-3; and the balance due by him was therefore Rs. 1,940-1-10. (Letter marked B.) I had a reply to that letter. I am aware that a reply was received from the Honorary Secretary then. Prisoner admitted letter produced by prosecutor (marked C.). The letter was dated July 1877. (A passage was read referring to the sum of Rs. 2,171-13-4 shown as being due by prisoner from December 1874 to December 1875, and shown in statement A as bills not paid.) Prisoner never stated at any Club Meeting at which I was present that he owned anything to the Club. [Prosecutor produced a book marked D. The prisoner admitted having kept this book, and that it was in his handwriting.] I was present at the annual General Meeting of members on the 13th April 1877, at which Major Bird resigned the Honorary Secretaryship. I was also present at a Meeting of the Sub-Committee on 18th April 1877, when he handed over charge of the Secretaryship to Mr. Symonds. As a member of the Sub-Committee and afterwards as Hon. Secretary I looked over all the Club papers and records that I could find, and, to the best of my belief, I did not consider it possible for any one to ascertain that Major Bird was in debted to the Club. I was unable to ascertain myself. I ascertained from the cash-keeper that he owed money, but could not tell the amount. It was not shown in any document that I saw that Major Bird owed money to the Club. When I was Honorary Secretary the Club accounts were audited by Mooneswamy Naidoo. I handed over on that occasion all the papers I had received from Mr. Symonds to the Auditor. At the annual General Meeting of 13th April 1877 a financial statement was handed in by prisoner. It is headed "Balance Sheet from January 1876 to April 1877." It differs from the former balance sheet, in that the previous one ran "Balance Sheet for the Club for the year 1875." The debt due by prisoner on the 31st December 1875 can't be included under the heading "Arrears by members," because the total amount under that heading was less than the amount due. It is impossible to say whether the debt due by prisoner is included under the heading "December Bills due by members," because the Bill sheet for December 1875 is not found on the Club records. Part of the debt was shown at all it would, in the course of business, have been carried on probably under the heading "December Bills due by members." I look at "Balance Sheet for January 1877." The debt due by prisoner to the Club can't be included under the heading—"Arrears due by members," because the total amount of arrears is less than the amount due, and it can't be included under the heading "By bills due by members," because the bills of December 1875 are not found on the Club records. I look at the Bill Sheet for December 1875. It does not show the amount of a member's debt. I would rely on the Bill Sheet and Bill Collector's book alone to ascertain the amount. I do not off my statement of December 1875. By the heading "December bills due by members" in same statement, I believe that it means all that is shown in the bill sheet for that month [marked G.]. I can't say that I collected any of the amounts of the entries in the Bill Sheet for December in six weeks after Major Bird left. I do not know if there were debts due by other members in April 1877. I did not, to my recollection, ask the writer whether the prisoner owed any money, when the Club was struck. I was elected member of the sub-committee on the 3rd April 1877, and have been on ever since and took an active part in the Club affairs.

Re-examined by Prosecutor :—The prisoner discharged his Club duties up to the day before he left. I see the arrears of some absent members entered in exhibit C.

By prisoner through Court :—At the time the prisoner handed over charge, he was not asked for any explanation about the cash book.

The Court here adjourned to 11 a. m. this day (Monday.)—*Madras Times.*

MURDER OF MR. C. H. LLOYD, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE DINDINGS.

(*Pinang Gazette*, Oct. 28.)

Early yesterday morning the B. S. N. Company's steamer Pyah Pekhet was signalized at the flagstaff as entering the harbour, and shortly afterwards it was noticed that she had lost one mainsail mast, a half mast, and speculation was naturally rife as to the cause of these signs of mourning; but little were people prepared to hear the story of such a fearful tragedy as that related by those on board her. It was, that Captain Lloyd, the Superintendent of the Dindings had been murdered, Mrs. Lloyd dangerously wounded, and Mrs. Innes, the wife of the Acting Superintendent of Lower Perak, seriously wounded by a daring gang of Chinese robbers, who broke into the residence of Captain Lloyd and were allowed to go clear while a force, consisting of twelve policemen were within thirty yards of the house attacked. Mrs Lloyd and her three children with Mrs. Innes, and the body of Captain Lloyd were brought up here in the Pyah Pekhet. An inquest on the body was opened yesterday and has been adjourned till to-morrow. We publish below the evidence taken which will give our readers a complete idea of the nature of the outrage so far as is known at present. Suffice it to say that a police force was sent down to Pankore in the Pyah Pekhet with Assistant Superintendent Richard in charge with orders to call for Mr. Low, the Resident of Perak, at Laroot, who is entrusted by the Government with the task of investigating fully into the matter.

(*Pinang Gazette*, Oct. 31.)

There is no news from Pankore regarding the above since our last issue. Neither the Pyah Pekhet or the Rosebud had returned from Singapore when we learnt that H. M. S. Lapwing left that Port on the 28th instant for the scene of the outrage.

Captain Lloyd's remains were buried on Sunday afternoon in St. George's Cemetery. The non-official community were fairly represented, considering that few were aware of the tragedy of which he was the victim; but we regret to say the official element was remarkable for its absence. With the exception of the representatives of the Post Office, Harbour and Medical departments, the Government were totally unrepresented—and the Senior Magistrate did "duty" for the Magisterial bench. Her Majesty's principal representative in Penang was conspicuous by his absence. He surely cannot plead ignorance of the hour and date of the funeral as his excuse for this want of respect to the memory of a man who died a victim to his country's cause. Like master like men, however indifferent as to the welfare of the living, contemptuous to the memory of the dead, appears to be the motto of Colonel Anson and the majority of his subordinates, and they stick to it with a vengeance.

Mrs. Lloyd, we regret to hear, is not progressing as fast towards recovery as was expected, and she is still in a very critical condition. Mrs. Innes, however, is reported to be out of all danger, we are happy to say.

The inquest was closed to-day, the jury returning a verdict of "culpable homicide amounting to murder" against "some person or persons unknown." A summary of the evidence taken on the 29th instant will be found below.

It is satisfactory to be able to announce that a valuable clue to the perpetrators of the outrage has been obtained. A Chinaman in this forenoon presented a deposit receipt from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in the name of Captain Lloyd for dlrs 400 to a Chinese firm here and wanted to get it cashed. The manager of the firm immediately communicated with the police, and the result is that six Chinamen, all Tew Chews, have been arrested, and are now in custody awaiting identification.

THE INQUEST.

27th October, 1878.

Emily Anne Innes, the wife of James Innes, Acting Superintendent of Lower Perak, deposed—I went on a visit to Mrs. Lloyd on the 22nd October. On the morning of the 26th I was wakened by hearing sounds of footsteps, firearms and voices of men, and seeing a very great light above on the roof, I thought at first it was a Chinese festival. I cried out to Captain Lloyd "what is all this noise about," received no answer, and just then somebody kicked my door in passing, but did not open it and the footsteps went straight to Captain Lloyd's room; heard sounds of violence such as breaking open boxes and shouting. I got upon a table and looked over the partition and saw two men breaking open a box in the doorway of Captain Lloyd's room. I called out "Captain Lloyd, Captain Lloyd," and got down from the table, a Chinaman then burst my door open and attacked me with a hatchet, I tried to keep the blows off with my arms; but he cut me on the head.

I fell down and remember nothing more till I found myself under a bed in Captain Lloyd's room. I don't know how I got there. I heard Malays talking very loud and fast. I heard one say "Tuan sudamati" and another "Orang China suda mati satu." I thought all my friends were dead. I was afraid to come out; after a time I came out. Pangooloo Sahib and others gathered round me, they showed me Captain Lloyd's body and said he was murdered by Chinese robbers, and Mrs. Lloyd lying apparently dead in her room. The Pangooloo advised me to go on the steam launch to Durian Sabatang to fetch Mr. Innes and some police. I told the ayah to take great care of Mrs. Lloyd as she began to show symptoms of life. I put the Pangooloo in charge of the house and started. I knocked at the door of Captain Lloyd's house. I could not prevent it as I was engaged with the other party who kept off and did not attempt to come near me. I had a drawn sword in my hand. I have not had any ride again as the Chinese were too close; they had torches lighted and firearms, they entered Captain Lloyd's house. Being below I did not see Captain Lloyd killed. The Chinese guarded the constables' quarters in order to stop their coming out. Captain Lloyd and I called to his Serang; neither he or the men came out till the Chinese had left.

PERAK—THE COFFEE COUNTRY OF THE FUTURE.

The following report is supplied to the *Ceylon Observer* by Mr. Handyside, the Ceylon planter, on the advantages which the soil and climate of Perak offer to coffee and other planters :—

Residency, Kwala-Kangsa, Perak, 21st Sept. 1878.

Dear Sir,—I presume that you have heard from my companion in travel, Mr. Christie, the result of our explorations up this river. I shall now proceed to give you my own opinion of the country, which in the main coincides with his : a country that, after mature deliberation I have decided to settle in, for the present at least. Let your readers understand, before going further, that I have no other reason for doing so, than the welfare of brother planters in Ceylon and India, those at home intending to become planters, and the prosperity of a country as yet in its infancy, and which time will prove well worthy of the attention of capitalists. There are, perhaps, to form the nucleus of a rich and important state which will not be the least of all the mighty dependencies of Britain on which the sun never sets.

Perak is reached in the usual way, viz., by Larcot, will be disappointed with the soil, especially on the plains for the first twenty miles inland. It is poor for agricultural purposes, but rich in tin, and I have the opinion of a gentleman well informed in mining in England, that the mineral wealth of the country, when developed, and with roads and light tramways, as feeders to the large rivers, all combining by and bye to rival if it does not excel Ceylon, now the most prosperous of all our crown colonies. Africa, Madagascar, Borneo, and New Guinea belong to the next century. Their time will come but it is not yet.

There is no need to conceal the fact, that hardly any good land is to be had in Ceylon now (else I would not have come here) and what there is, is far above its intrinsic value. Those who invested there six or seven years ago, may, I hope will, continue to make money for many a long day to come, but it will not pay the bona fide planter to buy and cultivate land there at the prices isle, as it did in days gone by; notwithstanding the good prices still ruling. There is room for both, and you could well spare a few hundred good men and true men with experience and capital, who by coming here would benefit themselves, and your already overstocked and flourishing island.

The circumstances of pioneers in Ceylon and Perak are very different, certainly in favour of the latter. When, 50 years ago, the former went into coffee planting, they had no good precedent in the east to guide them. Excepting a few West Indian planters, who knew heir work, the bulk of them were men of no practical experience whatever, who hardly knew a coffee tree from a laurel, who indulged in the wildest and most absurd ideas as to expenditure, and profits, alas ! in most cases never realized, and who, finally in consequence of these errors—falling markets—and an exhausted treasury, were wrecked on the Scylla and Charybdis, which they had steadily steered for and never tried to avoid.

It is very different—all round—in India, Ceylon, Java, Celebes, and Sumatra : we have coffee growing and paying with the best of them, and every cultivation is certificated and tested annually, and the cultivation of coffee, tea and probably cinchona, not to speak of all the low country products aforementioned which could easily be irrigated if necessary from the numerous streams that intersect the country. There are no patnas, all is virgin forest on the mountains. Some of the limestone rocks are worth coming to see alone, notably Gunang Pondok, the appearance of which from the road is like the entrance to a cathedral.

There is good timber all over, viz., Marantie, Miraban and a number of others whose names I have not yet acquired. Bamboo flourishes as in India. The mountains are covered with the "Bartam" palm which make capital and cheap thatch for buildings. Rattan, which is abundant, takes the place of cocoanut fibre, &c., in Ceylon and is largely used for various purposes. The Dipa and Nebong are also used for making walls, roofs, &c.

The Resident is willing to give, as he has to others who come after us and settle, facilities and advantages for taking up land and cultivating it which cannot be granted after the country is opened up. As soon as the pioneers have got their blocks, he intends to survey and block out a few thousand acres, which in all likelihood will be advertised in your papers, and put up to auction. The Resident desires me to say that he does not wish any gentlemen to invest their capital here with a chance of losing it, thereby giving the country a bad name. His motto is come and see. He wishes to have the Government vered with coffee planters, who can make money out of them and benefit the people and state as well. At the present day I have anything is known of Perak outside of it, even in Singapore, far less at home or in Ceylon.

I am afraid that already I have trespassed too much on your time and space, but knowing the interest you take in all planting matters, I feel sure you will excuse the liberty I have taken seeing that I consider coffee is more any more than I have done, without doing the country an injustice. Should any of my brother planters think that I have overdrawn the picture, or coloured it too highly, all I can say to them is, Come and see it for yourselves. Mr. Christie and myself came, saw, believed, and have invested in it, and we do not mean to lose money by the transaction if we can help it. The trip is easily done. Galle to Penang, 5 days, then to Larcot 8 hours by small steamer, then drive when the road is not too heavy to Kwala Kangsa, 23 miles, after that to Kinta, Goping, Ehan, and Chemor, mere hamphauts and boat not more than two or three days' travelling. Another way is by Durian Sabating and up the Perak river by boat, but I would recommend the former route. Engage or take with you a Malay who can speak Malay; bring provisions and liquor. The whole thing can easily be done within two months for the £60. When I get settled down on Bajong, Malacca, I shall be very glad to see some of my Ceylon planting friends, and give them a day's shooting. There is no really good map of the country out yet. The only one there is gives a very imperfect idea of the extent of hill country. I feel confident there is a great future for Perak and that the day is not far distant when it will now a sea of forest, as Ceylon was in your younger days, will ere long be covered with the Anglo-Saxon and his coolies, transforming the hill sides into flourishing estates, dotted here and there with the whitewashed bungalows and in good time intersected from end to end with roads and light tramways, as feeders to the large rivers, all combining by and bye to rival if it does not excel Ceylon, now the most prosperous of all our crown colonies. Africa, Madagascar, Borneo, and New Guinea belong to the next century. Their time will come but it is not yet.

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There is good timber all over, viz., Marantie, Miraban and a number of others whose names I have not yet acquired. Bamboo flourishes as in India. The mountains are covered with the "Bartam" palm which make capital and cheap thatch for buildings. Rattan, which is abundant, takes the place of cocoanut fibre, &c., in Ceylon and is largely used for various purposes. The Dipa and Nebong are also used for making walls, roofs, &c.

The Resident is willing to give, as he has to others who come after us and settle, facilities and advantages for taking up land and cultivating it which cannot be granted after the country is opened up. As soon as the pioneers have got their blocks, he intends to survey and block out a few thousand acres, which in all likelihood will be advertised in your papers, and put up to auction. The Resident desires me to say that he does not wish any gentlemen to invest their capital here with a chance of losing it, thereby giving the country a bad name. His motto is come and see. He wishes to have the Government vered with coffee planters, who can make money out of them and benefit the people and state as well. At the present day I have anything is known of Perak outside of it, even in Singapore, far less at home or in Ceylon.

I am afraid that already I have trespassed too much on your time and space, but knowing the interest you take in all planting matters, I feel sure you will excuse the liberty I have taken seeing that I consider coffee is more any more than I have done, without doing the country an injustice. Should any of my brother planters think that I have overdrawn the picture, or coloured it too highly, all I can say to them is, Come and see it for yourselves. Mr. Christie and myself came, saw, believed, and have invested in it, and we do not mean to lose money by the transaction if we can help it. The trip is easily done. Galle to Penang, 5 days, then to Larcot 8 hours by small steamer, then drive when the road is not too heavy to Kwala Kangsa, 23 miles, after that to Kinta, Goping, Ehan, and Chemor, mere hamphauts and boat not more than two or three days' travelling. Another way is by Durian Sabating and up the Perak river by boat, but I would recommend the former route. Engage or take with you a Malay

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" " "	31' — 21'
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Captains	24' — 14'
Bowries	24' — 14
Horse Stable	
Double Pole	20' — 10'

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Subalterns	18' — 14'
Do.	14' — 14'
Hill	12' — 12'
Staff Officers	12' — 12'
Bechoba	12' — 12'
Do.	10' — 10'
Horse Stable	
Necessary	5' — 5'
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3 months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
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NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

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BORDEAUX—Red.

In Bottle.

CASH. Per 1 dozen Quarts or 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qts.	Pts.		CREDIT Per 1 dozen Quarts or 2 dozen Pints Duties Paid. Qts.	Pts.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
31	33 0	CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON	After Dinner Wines	32 8 — 34 8
26 4	28 4	" RAUZAN		27 8 — 29 8
23 8	25 8	" PALMER		24 8 — 26 8
20 8	22 8	" LA ROSE		21 8 — 23 8
17 12	19 12	ST. JULIEN	Dinner Wines	18 8 — 20 8
15 12	17 12	CANTENAC		16 8 — 18 8
14 0	15 12	ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite		14 8 — 16 0
11 8	13 8	PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Breakfast		12 0 — 14 8
11 0	...	PAUILLAC do. for Cup		11 8 — ...

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
254	4 ST. JULIEN	276 0
228	8 CANTENAC	142 0
18	4 ST. ESTEPHE	195 0
131	12 MEDOC	140 0

Of these we keep no stock, but import to order.

BORDEAUX—White.

Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
22	24 8	HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavour, Red	23 8	25 8
17 12	19 12	SAUTERNE (Barsac) light, white capsule	18 8	20 8
14 8	...	GRAVES	15 0	...

BURGUNDY—Red.

30 8	32 8	CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	32 0	34 0
25 0	26 12	NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	26 0	28 0
21 0	23 0	VOLNAY, strongly recommended	22 0	24 0
17 12	...	BEAUNE, soft delicate flavour	18 8	...
37 4	...	SPARKLING Red Burgundy	39 0	...

BURGUNDY—White.

25 0	26 12	CHABLIS, La Moutonne, superior	26 0	28 0
16 12	18 12	CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	17 8	19 8
18 4	...	VERMOUTH	19 0	...

SHERRY.

Per Doz. Qts. Rs. a.		Per Doz. Qts. Rs. a.
	We call special attention to these—	
36 12	AMONTILLADO A 1. rare, old ..... gold seal	38 8
35 0	AMONTILLADO, choice and superior ..... black seal	36 8
26 4	MONTILLA, extra palo and very dry ..... black seal	27 8
27 4	AMOROSO, full flavoured, soft, pale ..... black seal	28 8
24 8	VINO PUSO, very pale, dry ..... blue seal	25 8
23 8	OLOROSO, nutty and dry ..... green seal	24 8
21 8	MANZANILLA ..... red seal	22 8
20 12	PALE, dry medium ..... yellow seal	21 8
19 12	VINO DE PASTO, remarkably pale and very dry ..... pink seal	20 8
16 12	A GOOD DINNER WINE ..... white seal	17 8
16 12	MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale, fine flavour ..... yellow seal	17 8
35 12	MADEIRA, E. I., very superior ..... black seal	37 8
31 0	MADEIRA, excellent Wine ..... red seal	32 8

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CASH. 4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		CREDIT. 4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
42 4	123 0	238 12	468 8	Vino Puro	44	134	260	510
38 4	112 4	215 8	423 8	Manzanilla	40	122	234	460
35 8	103 4	200 4	357 12	Yellow Seal	37	113	217	420
34 8	94 4	180 4	351 12	Vino de Pasto	36	102	195	380
32 12	79 12	151 8	297 12	White Seal	34	86	163	320

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical.
Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Rs. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

CHAMPAGNE.

Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		Qts. Rs.	Pts. Rs. a.
59 12	63 0	WACHTER'S "Prince of Wales'" Plume "Extra Dry" so labelled	50 0	53 0
47 0	50 0	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	49 0	52 0
29 12	...	WACHTER'S "Prince of Wales" per hamper of 24 half-pints	31 0	...
40 4	43 0	FINE DRY SPARKLING	42 0	45
30 8	...	CARTE BLANCHE (Reims), light, particularly dry	32 0	...
24 0	...	FINEST SPARKLING SAUMUR	25 0	...

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

42 0	44 8	HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	44 0	46 8
32 12	35 0	HOCK, SPARKLING, RUDESHEIMER, very choice	34 0	36 8
28 12	...	HOCK, excellent Wine	30 0	...
42 0	44 8	MOSELLE, NONPAREIL (extra quality)	44 0	46 8
32 12	35 0	MOSELLE, MUSCATEL (very choice)	34 0	36 8
28 12	...	MOSELLE, excellent Wine	30 0	...

STILL GERMAN WINES.

6 4	48 4	HOCK, JOHANNISBERGER, superior	48 8	50 8
38 12	...	" MARCOBRUNNER	40 8	...
32 8	...	LIEBFRAUMILCH	34 0	...
28 12	30 8	HOCK, RUDESHEIMER, mellow	30 0	32 0
24 8	26 0	" HOCHHEIMER, fine flavoured	25 0	27 0
18 12	21 8	" LAUBENHEIMER, light, refreshing	19 8	22 8
25 8	27 4	RED HOCK, ASSMANHAUSER	26 8	28 8
29 4	...	STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL, most pleasing Wine	30 8	...
29 12	31 8	MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate superior flavour	31 0	33 0

PORT.

35 0	...	OLD CRUSTED, very choice (some years in bottle)	36 8	...
25 4	27 4	INVALID'S full-bodied, gold Capsule	26 8	28 8
21 8	22 8	DESSERT WINE, superior black seal, soft and mature	22 8	25 8
18 12	20 12	AN EXCELLENT WINE, red seal	19 8	21 8
22 8	...	St. MARTIN'S MALAGA, SACRAMENTAL WINE	23 8	...

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Per doz. Rs. a.			Per doz. Rs. a.
24 12	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	*	25 8
13 4	" in Flasks	*	13 12
8 0	" Half Flasks	*	8 4
26 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	**	27 8
14 4	" in Flasks	**	14 12
30 0	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	***	31 0
16 0	" in Flasks	***	16 0
32 12	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	****	34 0
17 4	" in Flasks	****	18 0
42 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old		44 0
21 4	RUM, the finest old Jamaica		22 0
19 8	" fine "Pineapple"		20 0
21 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality		22 0
21 4	FIELD'S GIN		22 0
24 12	WHISKY, Scotch, fine old extra quality		25 8
22 4	" Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure		23 0
17 8	GENEVA, in flasks, the best		18 0
17 8	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial		18 0

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CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
13 12	Cognac, * * * *	14 4
11 14	" ***	12 4
10 0	" **	10 4
9 8	" *	9 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal.	Rs. 2	0 each.
Do. do. 2 "	" 3	0 "
Do. do. 4 "	" 4	0 "

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CASH. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
46 8	48 8	CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange and White	45 0	50 0
6 12	...	CHARTREUSE GREEN, per Bottle	7 0	...
5 12	...	Do. YELLOW "	6 0	...
50 4	54 4	MARASCHINO DE ZARA, best	52 0	56 0
46 8	...	NOYEAU DE MARTINIQUE	43 0	...
36 8	...	CREME DE NOYEAU	38 0	...
37 0	39 0	CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	38 8	40
19 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS, best	20 8	...
29 4	...	"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS	30 8	...
...	27 0	ASSORTED LIQUEURS, Choice	...	28

July, 1878.

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Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	... "	16 0
Leather Cases for do.	..... "	3 0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	..... "	30 0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	..... "	33 0
Leather Case for do.	..... "	3 0

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